American people. He started in life without the auctioneer was without a clerk to keep the accouncils of the nation and a strong hold upon requested him to serve in that capacity. M the popular affections. But few of our public men had so many warm and devoted friends. \$6. With this capital in hand he promptly open-April 23, 1813. In the fall of 1833 he emigrated taught for three months at \$3 a quarter, devoting to Illinois and taught school at Winchester. In which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on 1834 he opened a law office, and was admitted Saturday afternoons practicing before the justice to practice in all the courts of the State. A of the peace of the town. In March, 1834, he he was elected by the Legislature Attorney Gene had obtained license from the judges of the Sural of the State. In 1835 he was elected to the preme Court. He was remarkably successful at Legislature. In 1837 he was appointed Register the bar, as may be inferred from the tact that, of the land office by President Van Buren, which twenty-two years of age, he was elected by the position he held for two years. In 1840 he en- Legislature Attorney General of the State. This In 1841, when only twenty-eight years of age, he youngest member of that body.

attained to as many high positions at so early a period in life. Mr. Douglas dies comparatively young, but when his life is measured none of his compeers accomplished as much- and 40 min, was "clear and unquestionable." LAS was a great party leader. He had a wonderful faculty for dedming or making the issues of a pleasure. He was American in his sympathies and sentiments. As an off-hand debater he was for that treaty. unequalled. He was always equal to whatever the occasion demanded of him. He was bold, in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring manly and out-spoken. He had no secrets, but was perhaps, one secret of his popularity. Mr.

that record is, it is ended. It is no time now to true devotion to the policy which he considered . These things are all confined by

Mr. Douglas dies poor. His two sons by a should not be extended to the territories." them in the hour of need.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold, an American statesman, born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, parties became arrayed against each other. able reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy, Douglas as its author was widely and vehemently when his son, Stephen Arnold, was but little more denounced, and in many places was hanged and than two months old. The widow, with her in- burned in effigy. The whole controversy turned fant and a daughter only eighteen months older, on the provision repealing the Missouri comproretired to a farm, which she had inherited con- mise, which Mr. Douglas maintained to be in jointly with an unmarried brother. At the age of consistent with the principle of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Termon school education, desired to prepare for col- ritories. After repealing the Missouri restriction lege; but his family, proving unable to bear the the bill declared it to be the "true intent and

partly at Middlebury, and partly at Brandon, tions in their own way, subject only to the Conwhen his health became so impaired by the stitution of the United States." Whatever diversity of the labor that he abandoned the versity of opinion may exist in regard to the coroccupation altogether. He has often since said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the work shop. He now entered the academy at ted that Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it Granger, of Ontario county, New York, to whose was again a candidate for the Presidential nomber daughter had been previously married. Ination before the Democratic National Convention of the Presidential nomber daughter had been previously married. Ination before the Democratic National Convention of the Wrong side of the rampart of Memphian defence, whereupon Beauregard was discharged, with apologies.—Louisville Journal.

Trust in God; but keep your shoes easy.—Attack the regulation of the wrong side of the rampart of Memphian defence, whereupon Beauregard was discharged, with apologies.—Louisville Journal.

WEEKLY SENTINEL, mandaigua, and entered as a student, the academy of that place, in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Messrs. Hubbell, at the same time he pursued his academical urse, having finally adapted that as his profession. In the spring of 1833, he went to the West n search of an eligible place in which to establish himself as a lawyer.

At Cleveland he was detained the whole summer by severe illness, after his recovery from which he went to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Illinois. At Jacksonville he found his funds reduced to thirty seven and a half cents, tlement of our National difficulties, the death of and accordingly he walked to Winchester, a little town sixteen miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a school-teacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auc The career of Mr. Douglas is familiar to the tion sale of the stock of a deceased trader. The count of the sale, and perceiving that Mr. restige of family influence or name, and by his Douglas, who stood among the spectators, looked untiring energy he achieved eminence in the like a man who could write and keep accounts, Douglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services Mr. Dougras was born at Brandon, Vermont, ed a school, and obtained forty pupils, whom he his evenings to the study of some law books year afterwards, when twenty-two years of age, higher courts, for which, after examination, he gaged in the Presidential campaign with all the ffice he resigned in December, 1835, in conseardor which afterwards distinguished him. The quence of having been elected to the Legislature same year he was appointed Secretary of State. by the Democrats of Morgan county. He took his seat in the House of Representatives, the

was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. In In 1837 he was appointed by President Van 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected Buren register of the land office at Springfield, in 1844, and again in 1846, but having in the in 1844, and again in 1846, but having in the November, 1837, Mr. Douglas received the mean time been elected to the United States Democratic nomination for Congress, although Senate for six years from March 4, 1847, he took he was under twenty-five years of age, and conhis seat when not quite thirty four years of age. sequently ineligible. He however attained the requisite age before the day of election, which He has since served in that body fourteen years. was the first Monday in August, 1838. His con-His memorable canvass with Mr. Lincoln in gressional district was then the most populous 1858 for the senatorship, was one of the most re. one in the United States, and the canvass was markable in the annals of American politics. For Upwards of 36,000 votes were cast, the Whig many years Mr. Douglas was regarded as a prob- candidate was declared to be elected by a majorable candidate for the Presidency. As early as ity of five only. A number of ballots sufficient 1844 his name was mentioned in that connection. to have changed the result, were rejected by the In 1852, at the time Gen. Pierce was nominated, incorrectly spelled. After this defeat, which, un canvassers because the name of Mr. Douglas was he received in the National Democratic Conven | der the circumstances, was claimed by his friends tion on one ballot 92 out of 288 votes. In 1856 as a victory, Mr. Douglas devoted himself excluhe was again a candidate before the Cincinnati con sively to his profession until 1840, when he envention, which nominated Mr. Buchanan, receiv- with so much ardor that he traversed the State ing on the 16th ballot 121 votes, to 168 votes for in all directions for seven months, and addressed Mr. B. and 4 for General Cass. In 1860 he was more than 200 political gatherings. To his exa candidate before the Charleston convention, charleston to the Democratic party. In Deand after its disruption and adjournment he was cember, 1840, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secre-nominated at Baltimore by the adjourned conven-tary of State of Illinois. In February, 1841, tion, and Mr. Breckingings was put in nomina- he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the tion for the same position by the seceding conelection of Mr. Lincoln almost a certainty, but known wishes, on the ground that he was the Mr. Douglas made a vigorous personal canvass only Democrat who could be elected. After a spirited canvass, Mr. Douglas was chosen by upin both the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, and received a small electoral but a large 1844 by a majority of 1,900, and again in 1846, by nearly 3,000 majority. He did not, however, take h s seat under the last election, having in the meantime been chosen to the Senate of the history of our public men in which any of them United States for six years from March 4th,

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, maintained that by the standard of achievements and activity, our title to the whole of Oregon, up to 54 deg. declared that he "never would, now or hereafter, Life is not always to be measured by years, for men | vield up one inch of Oregon, either to Great of the temperament of Mr. Douglas live longer | Britain or any other Government." He advocated in a short period than those differently constituted | the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint in twice his age. Mr. Douglas was a man of giant intellect, with a brain of intense activity, possessing withal a personal magnetism which charmed all who came within its influence.

He was a political gladiator always ready for the He was a political gladiator, always ready for the authority from North America, and make the conflict. The Senate chamber was the arena pe-culiarly adapted to his powers, and those who denied the right of the Federal Government to have heard him there can only appreciate his prosecute a system of internal improvements in ability as a debater, and the fertile resources tionality and expediency of improving rivers, har which he ever had at command. Mr. Doug- bors and navigable waters, and advocated a scheme of tunnage duties for that purpose, to be levied and expended by the local authorities. He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage political canvass, and a no less remarkable zeal of the law extending the maritime and admirality and energy in advocating and advancing them. jurisdiction of the Federal courts over the great He inspired his political friends with courage and chain of northern lakes, having reported the bill hope and defeat seemed never to dispirit him.

Mr. Douglas was pre-eminently the Tribune of the of Representatives. He was among the earliest People. He rose from the common ranks of life advocates of the annexation of Texas, and after and always remembered his origin with pride and the treaty for that object had failed in the Senate. he was one of those who introduced propositions, in the shape of joint resolutions, as a substitute As chairman of the Committee on Territorie

Texas to be one of the United States of America spoke his sentiments with the utmost freedom, of President Polk in the measures which it and to whoever happened to be with him. This adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mex ico, which was the ultimate consequence of that Douglas was ever devoted to his adopted State, first in the House of Representatives, and afterand he contributed largely to her advancement | ward in the Senate he reported, and successfully and prosperity. He was a Western man, and possessed the many peculiarities which distinguish the people of the West. He was generous to a the people of the West. He was generous to a bills for the admission into the Union of the fault, and his devotion to his friends was un States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon. So far as the question of slavery was involved in the organization of terri-But a few days ago, Mr. Douglas passed tories and the admission of new States, ac early through here, on his way to Illinois, in apparent took the position that Congress should not intergood health, manifesting his usual intellectual fere on one side or the other, but that the people vigor. The whole country looked to him as form and regulate their domestic institutions one who would take an important part in to suit themselves. In accordance with this prinshaping the future destinies of the country. Ciple, he opposed the Wilmot Proviso, when first passed in the House of Representatives in 1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating are the ways of Providence. We have no doubt \$3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make the dead statesman was deeply affected by the creaty of peace with Mexico, and afterward in calamities which had befallen the country. For the Senate, when offered as an amendment to the the past ten years he had labored with intense bill for the organization of the territory of Oreactivity to avert the evils which are upon us. amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the gon. In August, 1848, however, he offered an He had sacrificed everything for his friends and Missouri Compromise indefinitely westward to his country, and we have no doubt the dark the Pacific Ocean, in the same sense and with the future weighed heavily upon him and hastened same understanding with which it was originally adopted in 1820, and extended through Texas in him to the tomb. But he is gone. The Senate 1845, prohibiting slavery in all the territory north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and by witness the display of his great intellect and implication recognizing its existence south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the iofty patriotism. He has impressed the country with his opinions upon all the great political port of every Southern Senator, but was defeated issues of the day, and they will live. Whatever in the House of Representatives by nearly a sec-

The refusal of the Senate to adopt the policy discuss the influence which the political opinions of Congressional prohibition of slavery in all the and teachings of Mr. Douglas and the policy he territories, and the rejection in the House of Rephas advocated will have upon the country. That can be best done when the prejudices and passions of the time have passed area and passions to the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which was of the time have passed away, and when they can then temporarily quieted, by the legislation be measured by the light of experience and the re- known as the compromise measures of 1850. sults which follow them. It is now only our duand vigor; and on his return to his home in Chi ty to pay a parting tribute to a lofty intellect cago, finding them assailed with great violence, which commanded the respect of his opponents he defended the whole series in a speech to the and the admiration of his friends; to a statesmen people, (October 24, 1850,) which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever made. who has devoted the best portion of his life to the In this speech he defined the principles on which oublic service, and to a citizen who truly loved his the compromise acts of 1850 were founded, and country and who labored for its honor, it progress upon which he subsequently defended the Kansas and prosperity. He had faults, as all mankind Nebraska bill in these words: "These measures have, and he may have committed errors in his that every people ought to possess the right of long public career, but none can question his framing and regulating their own internal con-loyalty to the Constitution and the Umon, and his

the constitution to each State to decide for itself. and I know of no reason why the same principle former wife we understand have an estate left the Democratic National Convention in Baltithem by her father, but his present wife and child more, in 1852, for the nomination for the Presiwill have no provision for the future. The friends dency. On the 30th ballot he received 92 votes. to whom was devoted and for whom he was the highest number given to any candidate on ever ready to make sacrifices should not forget that ballot, out of a total of 288 votes. At the congressional session of 1853 '54, he reported from the committee on territories the celebrated We subjoin the following sketch of the life of bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Ne-Mr. Douglas from the American Encyclopedia: braska, which effectually revolutionized political parties in the United States, and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican

April 23, 1813. His father was a native of the The passage of this bill caused great excite-State of New York, and a physician of consider- ment in the free States of the Union, and Mr. ite expense, he left the farm, determined to meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into corn his ...wn living, and engaged himself as an any State or Territory, nor to exclude it thereapprentice to the trade of cabinet making, from, but to leave the people thereof perfectly at which he worked for a year and a half, free to form and regulate their domestic institudon as a student, and remained there a year. under all circumstances, and defended it when-His mother was married about this time to Mr. ever assailed or violated. In 1856 Mr. Douglas

was on the sixteenth ballot, which stood for Mr. Buchanan 168, for Mr. Douglas 121, and for Mr. Cass 6. In the Congressional session of 1857-8, to distinguish it, it is for low and mean personal he denounced and opposed with ability and en-

Before the adjournment of that session of Conever known in the United States. He had to enounter the determined hostility of the Federal sufficient number of State Senators and Repre-sentatives to secure his return to the United During the whole of that contest he maintained

in promoting the local interests of his own State and contributed so much to restore the credit and been a member of the various committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those committees.

D. Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19, 1853. He was again married November 20, 1856, to pied upon the political difficulties of the Cutts, of Washington, D. C.

Extravagance in the Expenditure for Military Purposes. There is a general complaint throughout the

North in regard to the extravagance and swind-Gross favoritism is charged in the selection We have had some such experience in this State and further developments will probably show still

tion of the agents for these positions of profit- such a record it has the impudence to charge further corruption, although we believe that there ability. But what is the use of discussing a point is less ground for complaint in Indiana than else where. The troops from this State who have gone abroad have the reputation of being better equipped than any others. The Cincinnati Press from Governor Morron, and that but for "his riticises severely the abuses in Ohio. It says:

There is a sort of people who, with no skill to of economical life, seem gifted with an extraordinary capacity to discover the places where, by unupulous hands, large profits may be realized, unsafe to trust in the most common affairs.

In Ohio, besides the ordinary abuses that atroops are in a state of almost entire demoralization, occasioned by the neglect they have experifrom the date of the contracts, without a cent of additional cost on account of the shortness of time. Indiana puts her stalwart sons at once in feeling like soldiers. Equally good men in Ohio nger in camp six weeks-and never a soldier's lement in their hands-looking like the tenants of a Pottersfield surprised into a premature gree of courage and manliness. urrection. Perhaps they can march better and when they enlisted; but they are less soldiers now than then. Neglect has done its work; and the fire and spirit that transforms common men into heroes, has partially evaporated.

We copy an article from the New York Post. which shows that the system of swindling is universal. That paper thus develops the abuses is the Eastern States:

SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.—Our brave volum eers have been slow to complain. They have than their own indiscretion. been so anxious to enter on active service, that robably, did not know when they were cheated standard. they were not aware that for the Government service only the most substantial goods are store confidence in the currency, and will enable

fortable, and destroy their health. We hear of knapsacks glued together and fallall are too often of such poor material that before great with consequences so little disastrous. a soldier is ready for service he must be clothed

Contractors and outfitters should have a care. They may impose upon the ignorance of the officers who pass upon their goods; they may take advantage of their criminal carelessness and of the patriotic haste which induces regiments to accept ungrudgingly whatever is given them, so that they may only get off to the seat of war. But it is always easy to get the names of these rascals who speculate in the comfort, health and lives of their fellow citizens; and it will not much longer

a watchful public. "It is not only a civic suit for gross swindling which hangs over the heads of these persons, but more summary fate may yet overtake some tantry company ought always to keep himself in of them. The Duke of Wellington was fond of shooting a cheating army contractor occasionally, at sunrise, in the presence of the troops he had wronged; and Napoleon found no such cure for peculations as this same measure. It is not im- Washington. Were you so trained my comrades ssible that some of these gentry, who hang about Washington to see where they can cheat to the most advantage, may be caught by the com manding general before they think it, and dealt with in such manner that their fate will be a warning to their whole tribe; and it is quite certain that the people will rejoice to see an example made of men who thus fatten themselves upon

since, and used great endeavors to keep his move- place as he treads. ments secret. Being a stranger, and somewhat I am an old walker over Alps, across the waobservant, he attracted the attention of the Vigi- ter, and over Cordilleras, Sierras, deserts and lance Committee, who arrested him as a spy and prairies at home; I have done my near sixty miles suspected person. The generalissome of the a day without discomfort—and speak from large Confederate forces had to send for Gen. Pillow experience, and with painful recollections of the to identify him, and the hero of Camargo soon suffering and death I have known for want of convinced the vigilants that they had dug their good feet on the march, I say to every volun-

the best blood of the nation."

If the Journal has any characteristic by which ergy the Lecompton constitution, upon the distinct ground that it was not the act and deed apology whatever. We need only refer to its of the people of Kansas, and did not embody course toward the late Governor WILLARD to illustrate and justify this charge, if any be needed. gress, he returned home to vindicate his action In its issue of yesterday the Journal violently asbefore the people of Illinois, in one of the most sails us because we had the temerity to question excited and well contested political canvasses the policy pursued by Governor Morrox in his administration of the duties of his office. It Administration and all its patronage, and the does more than this. To make out a case it powerful opposition of the Republican party. charges that we have set on foot efforts to injure But he succeeded in carrying the election of a His Excellency, not only in "public estimation," but in "private position." We may have been States Senate for six years, from March 4, 1859, placed in a position to have made the last charge by fifty-four votes for him to forty-six for Abra- of the Journal good, but we challenge that paper ham Lincoln, his able and distinguished opponent. to show an instance in which we have made an and defended the doctrine of non-intervention attack upon the "private position" of the Gov and popular sovereignty, in the same sense in ernor. We admit that we have copied artiwhich he had previously proclaimed it in Con- cles from Republican prints and published gress. Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate (February 23d, 1859,) he avowed and defended the speeches of leading Republicans censuring the same doctrine when assailed by several of the acts of His Excellency, and if that is an of the ablest Senators of the Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful state of affairs if in this land of "free speech" during his Congressional career. To him, more the acts of public functionaries, Republican functhan to any other individual, is Illinois indebted tionaries, are no longer subject to criticism and for the magnificent grant of lands which secured | censure without having the charge of "treason" the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, hurled at those who exercise that constitutional develop the resources of the State. He has always right, or a right guarantied by the Constitution been a warm supporter and advocate of a railroad | Was the Journal ever deterred by that considerafrom the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, having tion from making its gross and lying insinuations and falsehoods upon Democratic Administrations?

But let us look at the meanness of the Jour-Mr. Douglas' views in regard to our foreign re- | nal from another stand-point. We did not cenlations have seldom been in accordance with the sure the Governor for the appointment of Mr. policy of the administration. He opposed the treaty with England, limiting the Oregon Territory to the 49th parallel, contending that Eng- fact that a proposition had been offered by a Rehad no rights on that coast, and that the publican in the Legislature to censure the Gov-United States should never recognize the claim. ernor for that appointment, and gave the vote He opposed the treaty of peace with Mexico on the ground that the boundaries were unnatural upon it. If that is an effort to injure His Exceland inconvenient, and that the provisions in re- lency, from whom did it come? The progard to the Indians could never be executed. The position was offered by a leading Republican United States have since paid Mexico \$10,000,000 to change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations in regard to the Indians. He opposed in the House, and was warmly supported by anthe ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, other of equal standing. We allude to Messrs. and endeavored to procure its rejection upon the BINGHAM, of Jennings, and GRESHAM, of Harriground, among other things, that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time to come son. Further than this, the proposition had the never to annex, colonize or exercise dominion approval of a large number of leading Republiover any portion of Central America. He de- cans, who were only deterred from recording clared that he did not desire to annex that country at that time, but maintained that the isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the Is it manly in the Journal to attack us with filthy American possessions on the Pacific, that the insinuations and mean falsehoods, when it had time would come when the United States would not the courage to assail the Republicans who be compelled to occupy Central America, and that he would never pledge the faith of the Republic not to do in the future in respect to this ment of Mr. HEFFREN? If any offense was comcontinent what its interest and safety might re- mitted against the dignity and assumed immacu puire. He also declared himself in favor of the lacy of the Governor, it came from Republicans. acquisition of Cuba whenever that Island can be obtained consistently with the laws of nations, and the honor of the United States. Mr. Doug ernor's own political friends, and that fact gives las was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Martha it character. He should for that reason feel the rebuke if he has any moral sensibility whatever. The Journal refers to the position we occu-

Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison country previous to the aspect which they have now assumed. We are surprised, as must be the public, at its shamefacedness in that regard. Last fall and winter, in terms unmistakable, it denounced the Administration in advance for the very course it has pursued. It pronounced it unling in the expenditures in the organization of the wise, impolitic, and suicidal. It declared that it would never change the opinions it then expressed, no matter who might oppose them. With others with inconsistency for coinciding with and maintaining the views it advocated with unusual of honor with a paper which habitually wallows in its own mire and delights in the amusement. The Journal states that we asked protection

remonstrances with the leaders of the infuriated citizens, the establishment would have been torn induct legitimate business in the ordinary walks into pieces." One of those "leaders" we pre sume was the Journal editor, who no doubt instigated the sentiment and would have and with an ability to put themselves in such places as extraordinary. No sooner is an army ment. We never had any fear of such an on foot, than these people swarm the place where appointments are made and contracts allotted, and the public is astonished to see in posts demanding unusual industry and integrity, men Morron's protection are just these : A promiwhom it has been accustomed to look upon as nent Republican informed us that an attack was to be made upon the office at a certain time. To save a riot, we were urged by prominent citizens, tend war operations, there is another. Our State some of whom were Republicans, to permit the Government seems to have reached the climax of Governor to be informed of the report. It appretentions inefficiency. At Camp Dennison the pears from the admissions of the Journal that the Governor was informed that there were such enced. They have been six weeks in camp, and intentions. To preserve the public peace, he vet are neither armed nor uniformed. They look thought it advisable to send a military guard to ike a horde of ragamuffins, and many who have prevent an outbreak. Otherwise, the building families in the city are ashamed to pay them a visit, through the want of clothes to enable them to make a decent appearance. The contracts for a force that would have been ample for the pur othing have, as we hear, been given out for some pose. But the Journal says we are "meanly time; why they are not executed, is a question ungrateful" to the Governor for doing his duty ties to answer. There are single houses in this We should have been indebted to him if he had city, who, without extraordinary exertions, could informed us of the ruffianly designs upon our eslothe 5,000 soldiers per week. All Camp Den- tablishment. But that information be withheld. ison could be clothed and equipped in ten days and permitted us to run a hazard which he could

have guarded us against. But enough. When the Governor and the trim, and sends them on in season, looking and Journal rebuke the Republicans who have the temerity to call in question the acts of His Excellency, we will give them credit for some de-

wheel and face with more precision now than Important Measures to be Brought The New York Herald gives the fellowing as among the most indispensable measures to be brought before Congress at the extra session: 1 .- A National Bank, with \$100,000,000 of capital, so as to give the country a currency at

once uniform and secure. 2.- A general bankrupt law, to control the State banks and to relieve business men from the difficulties brought upon them by causes other 3.-An equalization of the tariff, which will

they have unmurmuringly accepted whatever was reduce the duties that are now prohibitory, and given them in the way of outfit. Very many, raise those which are unfairly low to an equitable The first of these measures will at once re-

bought, and that the soldiers and sailors of the United States wear not poorer, but better cloth than the greater number of private citizens. But the stock of the new bank. The want of a gena few days' has taught too many of them that eral bankrupt law has been so long and so serithe garments furnished them are fit for no use ously felt, that it does not require the pressure of but the ragman's. Day after day, complaints the difficulties by which the commercial classes are growing louder. Not vague, but definite, are now overwhelmed, to render it acceptable to from Pennsylvania and New York Regiments; the country. An equalization of the tariff will and quite sufficient to prove that in this crisis of relieve us from the hostility aroused against us our history, when the nation is giving all it most abroad by the impolitic bill of last session, and values for the support of the Union, there are men who systematically swindle the Government, that our manufacturing interests alone can justly and, to serve their own selfish ends, do that which claim. Congress, it will be seen, has plenty of must make our soldiers inefficient and uncom- work cut out for it in the maturing of these measures; but with a disposition to avoid all useless discussion, to address itself at once to business. ing to pieces after the first day's use; of uniform it can be got through in three or four weeks. coats which are torn to pieces with a slight pull of Our financial and commercial systems thus re the fingers; of blankets, too small if they were constructed, we can look forward to the terminagood, and too poor stuff to be useful if they were tion of the war without anxiety for our future of proper size. Shoes, caps, trowsers and coats, No country will have passed through a crisis so

Hints to Volunteers -- Keep Your Shoes Easy. A soldier needs besides his soldierly drill.

II. A good stomach. III. And after these, come the good head and the good heart. But good feet are distinctly the first thing Without them you can not get to your duty. If a comrade, or a horse, or a locomotive takes you

I. Good feet.

be easy for them to conceal their operations from And when the field, you are useless there.

And when the field is lost you can not retire, run away and save your bacon Good shoes and plenty of walking make good training, so that at any moment he can march twenty or thirty miles without feeling a pang or raising a blister. Was this the case with even a

> of the Seventh. A captain of a company who will let his men march with such shoes as I have seen on the feet of some poor fellows in this war, ought to be garroted with shoe-strings, or at least be compelled to play Pope and wash the feet of the whole army of the Apostles of Liberty.

If you find a foot soldier lying beat out by the roadside, desperate as a sea-sick man, five to one his heels are too high, or the soles too narrow or A gentleman from Memphis informs us too thin, or his shoe is not made straight on the int Gen. Beauregard arrived there a few days inside, so that the great toe can spread into its

Decision Relative to the Powers of Mr. Russell Visits Gen. Beauregard. JOHNSON ES. CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS. Appeal

from the Marion County C. C. PERKINS J. Johnson sued the City of Indianapolis by the of April 21st, describing the condition of the city name and style of The Common Council of the and the effect of the bombardment of Fort Sum-City of Indianapolis, for work done by him in ter, and giving the following account of Gen. grading and graveling a certain street in said city Beauregard: after the adoption by the city of the general law of 1852 for incorporation of cities. The complainant afleges that the Council, without any petition having been filed for the improvement, pany's operations or to the accommodation of the advertised for bids for, and let the grading and graveling of Meridian street to the plaintiff upon | the door; officers and privates were passing to and the bid presented by him; that the property hold ers refused to pay because no petition was filed; screens, so as to form rooms for the departments that the Council refused to make payment on be of the Horse Guards of South Carolina. Into half of the city. A demurer to the complaint one of these we turned, and found the desks occuwas sustained, and final judgment given for the pied by officers in uniform, writing dispatches and defendant. A question is raised as to the cor- copying documents with all the abandon which orate name of the city. The act authorizing exing towns and cities to adopt its provisions as printed forms of government stationery. heir several charters does not prescribe a name; a. In another moment we were ushered into a 1 R. S. p. 203. They would be authorized therefore, and we may presume they severally did in who was seated at his desk. Any one accustomed adopting the act, as charter, retain their corpor- to soldiers can readily detect the 'real article' ate names. We do not know judicially what the from the counterfeit, and when General Beaurecorporate name of a city thus organized is more gard stood up to welcome us it was patent he was than we know the names of individuals. Touch- a man capable of doing greater things than the ing the liability of the city, the charter under taking of Sumter. He is a squarely built, lean which the work in question was undertaken, provided that streets should be improved upon a shoulders and legs made 'to fit a horse,' of middle petition of two-thirds of the property owners hight, and his head is covered with thick hair. thereon; that the property holders should pay the contractor for the improvement in each case except street and alley crossings, and that the city the back of the skull; the forehead broad and should not be liable to the contractors except for well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, such crossings. The charter was a general law eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very of which the contractor was bound to take notice. high cheek bones, a well shaped nose, slightly It gave, as appears, to the City Council, but a aquiline, and a large rigid, sharply-cut mouth, I mited authority in the matter of street improve | set above a full fighting chin. In the event of ments, and prohibited the Council from binding any important operations taking place, the name the city to pay for such improvements opposite the of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often property of an individual. Of this the contractor enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of was bound to take notice, and hence the duty de | the outward man. He was good enough to detail volved upon him before he took the contract of his chief engineer officer to go with me over the ascertaining whether the Council had so con. works, and I found in Major Whiting a most able ducted the letting as to render the property hold- guide and agreeable companion. ers liable. It was also his duty to satisfy himself as to their ability to pay. City of New Albany vs. Ramsey, 13 Ind. 245. The industry of the counsel for the city has collected the following authorities bearing upon the case: Prather vs. City of Lexington, 13 B. Monroe; Martin vs Mayor, &c., 1 Hill, 550; Metcalf vs. Bockland, 41 Maine, 368; Thayer vs. City of Boston, 19 Pick., 513; Angell & Ames, 250; Mayor vs. Cumliff, 2 Comstock, 105; McGill vs. Stout, 4 Abbott Pr. R., 22; Peterson vs. Mayor of New York, N. Y. Com. P., Brady vs. Mayor Abbott Pr. R., 202; People ex. rel. vs. Flagg, Abbott Pr. R., 237; Smith on Court Con., 791; Kyle vs. Malin, 8 Ind., 38; Hodges vs. City of ing is definitely known. One is that we are to Buffalo, 2 Denio, 110. In Swift vs. The City be separated into three divisions, and to be stationof Williamsburg, 24 Barbour, 407, the identical question which arises in this case was considered, ed at the mouth of Green River, Evansville, and and the Court held that it was the duty of the Mount Vernon, for the purpose of searching steam. contractor to examine the records in the office of boats, flatboats, &c. Another is that we are to had been presented. For Indiana decisions see commence recruiting for three years or until the the City Clerk, and ascertain whether a petition Perk. Dig., p. 316. The case is a hard one, in war is ended, and all those who are not willing to which the appellant, relying upon the integrity enlist for three years are to be sent home, and and intelligence of the City Council in the dis- their places filled by others. And still another charge of its duties, has entered into a contract which that Council, as the agent of the city, had is, that we are to remain where we are until our no power, as the plaintiff was legally bound to three months are out, and then return to our know, or to make or receive. The consequence homes, covered with glory and rags-especially

judgment below must be affirmed with costs. Starving out the South. were at first taken with that mode of bringing the Non-slaveholding. Slaveholding.

Horses, asses and mules, to each cattle, to each person....... 64
Sheep and swine, to each person. 1.80
Bushels, corn, to each person..... 18.06
" Irish and sweet potatoes, Value of home manufacture, do.. 1.39

former, omitting fractions, about five and a half bushels to each person, and in the latter four and half to each white person, and about three else. bushels to the entire population white and black. The non-slaveholding States produced in 1850 largely into the consumption of the North than bayonet exercises, formed tableaux, &c. person in the North and in the South, becomes ess important than it would be under other cir

We do not attach importance to this comparition can anything short of a famine, lead to dan-ger of starvation. So far as inability to carry on shots striking and passing through the shoulder ered, abundant food was raised for the entire population of both sections of the country, and health of the regiment. They all speak in the is much larger now than in 1850.

It is becoming more and more evident, now It is becoming more and more evident, now that the facts begin to attract attention, and readainties so much as something more substantial son begins again to assume its sway, that other and their delicacies would be much more acceptameans than war must be finally adopted to settle ble to our sick friends at the hospital who fre this controversy, if we are ever again to be a quently are in need of something of the kind. united people. Neither party can be starved into submission, and taking into view the climate and two supplies to the hospital, for which they are other circumstances, it is yet a problem what will entitled to many thanks, yet they are strangers be the result of war, as a question of mere phys- to most of us and we do not feel like overtaxing ical strength and endurance.-Ex.

For the Daily State Sentinel. Who Violates the Constitution ! At a Convention of the National Republican DANIEL WEBSTER, speaking of putting down South to themselves. We are all anxiously awaiting Carolina by force, said:

Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such tration itself keeps a profound silence, but its the President will immediately employ the military force, and at once blockade Charleston! A military remedy-a remedy by direct military operation, has been thus suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of preserving the Union. Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We can not be altogether unmindful of the past, and therefore we can not be altogether unapprehensive for the future. For one, sir, I raise my voice beforehard against the unauthorized employment of military power, and against superseding the auhas no authority to blockade Charleston; the of "S," in speaking of company "B" being dis-President has no authority to employ military satisfied with their bread and the company an force. till he shall be duly required so to do, by Capt. being repremanded by the Col. The bread law, and by the civil authorities. His duty is for the first few days was sour, and all complained to cause the laws to be executed. His duty is to of it. But the Col. only repremanded company support the civil authority. His duty is, if the laws be resisted, to employ the military force of plaining of him when it was not his fault. He the country, if necessary, for their support and contracted for good bread, but was disappointed, any ingenious device those who resist the laws baked themselves. Yours, &c., escape from the reach of judicial authority, as it is now provided to be exercised, it is entirely competent for Congress to make such new provisions as the exigencies of the case may demand, These provisions would undoubtedly be made. from the Cincinnati Commercial's notice of the With a constitutional and efficient head to the decease of Mr. Douglas: Government, with an Administration really and | That which is known as the "great principle" tion is most powerful it is unopposed. If we can relieve the country from an Administration which The mental and physical characteristics of Mr. denies to the Constitution those powers which are Douglas may be summed up in a few words. ment in the hands of its friends, if we can secure tality, which pervaded every thing he said or did, it against the dangers of unlawful and irregular and extorted the admiration of men who, with designed to use,] if it can be placed under the more sluggish temperament, to reach half his

Col. THOMAS H. NELSON has at last got something. He is to be appointed Minister Ex- There are about 1,400 soldiers at Capm traordinary to Chili.

Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent writes a long letter from Charleston, under date

The head quarters are in large, airy public buildings, once devoted to an insurance compublic fire companies. There was no guard at fro in the hall of which was cut off by canvass distinguishes the true soldier when he can get at

> Correspondence Daily State Sentinel. Letter from Camp Wallace. CAMP WALLACK Evapsville, Ind., !

DEAR SENTINEL: The subject of "who will be our next Major?" which was the topic of conversation throughout the camp the first of the week, has gradually subsided, and given place to one of much more importance-"What is to be done with our regiment?" Various rumors are in circulation as to our destiny, but as yet noththe Council, are liable upon the contract. See truth in either report, but certainly if there is, Aug. Ames Corp., p. 25, et. seq. The members of the Council are personally liable if an individgal would be under the same circumstances. The the officers or privates of the Eleventh Regiment. As has been surmised by our Indianapolis

friends, we were not well pleased when we learned that three regiments had been ordered from The original idea entertained by many of the Indianapolis, and that ours were not recognized. fiercest advocates of the war, of starving the And why should we not be dissatisfied, when we Southern States into subjection, has been aban-doned by the more sensible portion of those who ed, and by far the best drilled regiment in the State? It is certainly under the command of the seceders to ters. Nevertheless it may be well best military men in the State, and even the ranks enough occasionally to present facts and statistics, are filled mostly with men who have had former o show the resources of the different sections, in experience in military drill-men, too, who have the supply of the leading articles of agricultural much pride for their regiment, and who have production. The statistics to be derived from the heretofore taken great interest in learning to drill. ensus of 1860 are not yet made up, and we are But the treatment they have received very naturbliged to avail ourselves of the statements to be ally has a tendency to discourage them, and indrawn from the previous census. From this we learn that the production of the various articles while the Zouave drill—the "double quick," of food, of clothing and the domestic animals, in "lunging," "thrusting," "develop," "lesp to the the non slaveholding and the slaveholding States, is rear," and bayonet exercise, is much more efficient for battle, that for stopping flatboats, rafts and saw-logs, the light infantry is just as good, and does not require half the exertion to learn it. It 27 may be all for the best for us to remain here, but

it looks strange. Col. Wallace has been at Indianapolis on mat ters of business for some days, and returned last evening. What was the result of his visit I have 4.64 not learned, further than that he brought with 79 him five dollars apiece for the boys. The money was a God send to revive the drooping spirits in 19.14 camp. Boys who for weeks past have enjoyed 101.23 | the sweet consolation of being "dead broke," and 1.16 who had willingly bartered good fifty cent jack knives for a plug of tobacco, bottle of beer and A calculation of the wheat crop in the non- bunch of onions, grasped their money and has slaveholding and slaveholding States, gives to the tened to the line to get it changed by the milk women and hucksters, and seemed more at a loss to find something to spend it for than anything

The non-slaveholding States produced in 1000 Evansville on Thursday in 1000 72,574,948 bushels, and the slaveholding 27,910, very general satisfaction. They were assisted by Evansville on Thursday night last, which gave bushels of this staple. When we take into a squad composed of the best drilled men from account the fact that wheat enters much more several companies, who went through various of the South, where "corn dodgers" and other It is with regret that I announce to you another preparations of that grain are in vogue on the best supplied tables, and also that the slave population is not generally fed on wheat bread, but upon the various kinds of "Indian fixins," the throughout Indianapolis-received a very serious repancy in the proportion of wheat to each wound from a musket in the hands of one of his comrades. They had both been participating in the exercises at the concert, and returning home met an acquaintance at whose invitation they stepped into an adjacent saloon, and for his bene son further than it proves the fact, not appreciated fit were giving some explanation as to the drill a.pparently, by a considerable portion of the population of the Northern States, that in neither seclice of the city, which was loaded with buckshot war is concerned, no indications of that char- of King. It was a much regretted occurrence acter appear in consequence of a lack of the more so from the fact that "Bob" was a great fanecessary supplies of food in average seasons. vorite with his company and all who knew him The figures we have given, prove beyond a ques- I visited the hospital to-day and found only tion, that in 1850, when the statistics were gath- nine patients, including King and Harper, who we are not aware of any change since that time highest praise of their comrades for the many to alter the relative proportions. Of course, the acts of kindness and attention received at their aggregate both of population and of production, hands. By the way I would suggest to persons who seem anxious to add to our welfare that

their generosity. Yesterday, a pic-nic party from Henderson Ky., visited our camp, including a juvenile mili-tary company, called the "Academy Blues." Although all youths of from ten to eighteen years of age, yet they were very well drilled, and went | will get some worse substant through the Zouave movement with much credit for the arrival of you Indianapolis excursionists. We still continue to stop and search boats that remedies as I have heard hinted. The Adminis- pass, and have taken a considerable amount of contraband goods. Last week Lieut, Kneffler. friends have spoken for it. We are told, sir, that of Indianapolis, as officer of the guard, seized upon two flatboats, containg upwards of 1.800 barrels of salt, which were held as contraband goods. I am not acquainted with the rules by which officers are governed in their search, but it seems to me that in these times, when everything is considered as "fair in war," that it would be well enough to be more thorough in their investigation. In other words, because a barrel has 'dried apples" marked on the end, I do not consider it prima facia evidence that it contains dried

By request, and for fear of an erroneous imthority of the laws by an armed force, under pre-tense of putting down nullification. The President communication to the Sentinel over the signature "B" in connection with all companies for execution; but to do this only in compliance with law, and with decisions of the tribunals. If, by

Junge Douglas .- We extract the following

truly in favor of the Constitution, the country of Mr. Douglas, viz: the perfect equality of can grapple with nullification. By the force of freedom and slavery as social elements competing reason, by the progress of enlightened opinion, by for political recognition and support, is generally the natural, genuine patriotism of the country held to have failed of an endorsement at the and by the steady and well sustained operations hands of the American people. But he lived to of the law, the progress of disorganization may be successfully checked, and the Union maintain- with the institution of slavery in the territories ed. Let it be remembered that, where nullifica- practically carried out by a Republican Con-

the breath of its life, if we can place the Govern- They consisted in a singular force, vigor and vimilitary force, [as he charged General Jackson many times his intellect, were unable, from a lead of an Administration whose moderation, power. His influence over men was wonderful. firmness and wisdom shall inspire confidence and He drew them by a hearty, frank demeanor, and command respect, we may yet surmount the dan- a generous hospitality of his house, his services gers, numerous and formidable as they are, which and his time, all of which he lavished upon his friends until he had consumed a splendid private

Vigo, near Terre Haute.

HAIR RESTORATIVE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL BEAUTIFIER

> OF THE AGE, AND THE ONLY

HAIR PREPARATION Worthy of any confidence for restoring the

BALD AND GRAY.

EVERY DRUGGIST IN THE UNITED STATES IS familiar with the article, and will tell you if you if

Bald or Gray

Or Your Hair Needs a Tonic.

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Professor O. J. Wood's

Is the Only Reliable Article for you to Use.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can here be given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

PROF. S. THALBERG, PIANIST, says on his arrival in the United States. he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative, his hair soon re-

CHARLES CARDEW, 13 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,

Says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark hickening the hair. A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE,

Says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of the Restorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of lifty-two, has used it with the

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS, Says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever and his hair is now thick and glossy.

M. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA. says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it is ness and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY, Says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILL.

Says he had the scald head eight years, and was hald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, glossy

Lagorier, Noble county, Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859. Prof. O. J. Wood, Dear Str—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending to the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced failing off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the

were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaint-ances to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicisms in the country, but receiving no assurances from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until fortunately in the latter part of the year 1857, your restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable thair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of effect. Since that time I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. OAK GROVE, S. U., June 24, 1859. Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir-Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test.

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be

buring the year 1894, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the road side, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effect of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself; and, as I thought understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to belive produced a very happy result; two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillippi, Va., Dec. 12, '58.
Dear Sir.—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out, onite luxuriantly, and he three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents.
Yours, &c., THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

The New York Day Book says:
"The majority of Hair Washes, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Hair Oils, and the numberless preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical and fantastic titles as we see paraded in show window cards and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water; their real merit, when they possess any, is, that they do no harm, HOG'S LARD, WHALE OIL, LARD OIL, SWEET OIL, scented and colored, make up, when in beautiful wrappers and white flint glass bottles, the costlest character of tonics; and when thus costly are haptized with some trisyllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentlemen comes before the world with-out any "highfalutin" Xilophloforium, or any other as-tounding or startling catchpenny terms, he simply ad-vertises a Hair Restorative—what it expresses, pre-cisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; and, as you value your scalp, aye, your very brains, apply nothing else; for it may be that you cramium. Remember, Wood's Restorative for the your cranium. Remember, V

IT WILL, BY NATURE'S OWN PROCESS. RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO THE ORIGINAL COLOR,

Will make it grow on Bald Heads, Will restore the natural secretions, Will remove at once all itching, Will remove all Dandruff, Will cure all cruptions—even scald head, Will make the hair soft and glossy, Will make the old appear young again, Will preserve the color of hair to old age, Will always fasten it and stop its falling, And is one of the best toilet articles for the hair now

CHESTER, S. C., 30th July, 1859. PROZ. U. J. WOOD-Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Restorative as a most excellent cure for scald head. My son was suffering very much from this disease, and after using one bottle, was made perfectly well. I recommended it to others who had diseases of the head, and in all cases it had the desired effect. You can recommend it without fear as a most certain cure for scald head. Many others will certify that this and many other cases was cured from the use of your most valuable Hair Restorative.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE McSUAIN. IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH. Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. f your hair is thin, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative

If you have nervous headache, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. If you have dandruff Use Prof. Wood's mair resttorative. Use Prof. Wood's hair testorative If you desire glossy hair Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative If you desire to preserve the color. Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. If you desire not to lose the co

Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. If you want a cheap article, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative If you admire the beautiful lock, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative If you admire the beautiful ringlet, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative. If you wish a face freef rom pimples, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative,

0. J. WOOD & CO.,

114 Market sreet, St. Louis; 444 Broad-way, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS Patent Medicines. Wholesale and retail agent, Rosser Brownin, vaciesale druggist, No. 22 West Washington street, Intianapolis, Indiana. MEDICAL.

chalic A CURE CURE CURE NervousHeadache Au kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nercous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the mmencement of an attack immediate relief from pair and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fall in removing the Nausea and Headache

to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels-removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and

trength of the whole system.

tion and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investiga-

may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Ceder Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's

CEPHALIC PILLS

HEADACHE.

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALD-ING, they afford unquestionable proof of the off-cacy of this truly scientific discovery. MASONVILLE, CONS., Feb. 5, 1861

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so weil that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Send the Pills by mail and oblige Your ob't Servant, JAMES KENNEDY. HARTFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861 MR. SPALDING.

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalis, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Your respectfully, spectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., PA., !

H. C. SPALDING You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic P. S .- I have used one box of your Pills and find

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed 25 cents, for which send me anot box of Cephalic Pitls. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O BEVERIEY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860 H. C. SHALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Chephalic Pills more particularly before my cus-tomers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to One of my customers, who is subject to Sick Headache

(usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES. RETNOLDSBURGH, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio, ?

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

Your Pills work like a charm-cure Headache al Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER. YPHILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Sen:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills
for the cure of the Nervoux Headache and Costiveness,
and received the same, and they had so good an effect
that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Michigai From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can pro-From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immente demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is From the Gazette, Davenport, Iorea. Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article se did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters. From the Daily News, Newport, R. I. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds. From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass. Said to be very efficacious for the headache

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio. Suffering humanity can now be relieved. From the Ecaminer, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases,

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn. If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of Cephalic Pills, so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been dis-from the Western R. R. Gasette, Chicago, Ill. We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled From the Kanascha Valley Star, Kanascha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the headache who try them, will stick to them. From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pilis accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

BGC A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUET SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

100

SAVE THE PIECES! BOY""A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, etc.

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N. B.-A brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents No. 48 Cedar Street, New York

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PKE-PARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

It on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling coun-